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enemy. 'No marvel,' to quote from a graphic account of the incident, 'that when he made his appearance in Cape Colony the people were astonished at the transformation. It was more wonderful than when Saul, the archpersecutor, was suddenly transformed into Paul the apostle. The whole road, a distance of six hundred miles, lay through a country which had been laid waste by this robber chief and his retainers. The Dutch farmers could not believe that this converted man was actually Afrikaner, and one of them lifted his hands when he saw him and exclaimed: 'This is the eighth miracle of the world! Great God, what a miracle of thy power and grace!' There was no drawing back from the ranks of the Master with whom he had enlisted to serve, and it is recorded as a curious coincidence that the reward of £100 which had once been offered for his head as an outlaw was eventually laid out by the government in offerings of goodwill to be bestowed upon himself. But Moffatt went eastward into the land of the Bechuanas, and at Kuruman (the same Kuruman that to-day's paper relates has been the scene of bloody conflict between Briton and Boer) labored forty years to bring the benighted natives to a knowledge of our civilization and the religion of the Prince of Peace."

Professional Militarism.

BY PROFESSOR HAMON.

One of the secondary causes of war is militarism. In order to have wars, there must be professional soldiers. Whenever and wherever professional military men exist, war must necessarily exist too. The effect reacts on the primary cause, and becomes itself a cause. Militarism engenders war because professional military men desire it most ardently to take place. They want it, and stand in need of it. There is a general saying that the soldier, the professional military man, takes up soldiering from love of his country. This notion is a very false one. The military profession is a trade — a calling, followed like any other. It is followed, like all trades or employments, simply and solely for individual ends, in a purely selfish interest, that of the individual engaged in it. The military profession brings to those who follow it certain drawbacks and certain advantages, as is the case in all professions. Every professional military man becomes a soldier, not from patriotism or love of his country, but simply in order that he may succeed in the career that he has embraced, and acquire riches, honor and glory; in a word, from personal interests. The end in view is the same to all men — for the scientist, the literary man, grocer, engineer, merchant, or soldier. The only difference consists in the means adopted for arriving at this same end. They vary according to the calling. The end sought after by each professional soldier is simply the material benefit of the individual. The private correspondence of officers allows this to be, more or less, clearly seen. We have brought up thousands of examples of this in our works, and it would be easy to find numerous others to quote from, by pursuing our researches amongst letters, books and memoirs. Besides, is it not the custom in England to give very large rewards to victorious generals? and did not Napoleon I. follow the same custom?

Listen to the comments made by young English officers to-day. What makes them so keen to go to South Africa? What makes those left behind so sad? Is it not the desire for promotion, to which active service leads quickly? All this shows clearly that it is mainly solicitude for the advancement and success of purely individual and selfish interest that inspires the professional soldier in the exercise of his duty, and not any care for the glory and greatness of his country. In form of analysis one falls back still on economic causes, and it may well be that, if one analyzed still further, one would find, simply and purely, physiological causes. Man, in fact, acts so as to procure the satisfaction of his wants, and these wants are the effects of his organs. In this century militarism has perfected its organization; it has got hold of a greater number of individuals than before, and, on this head, it seems to have developed greatly. Every phenomenon acts on the individuals who undergo it or are conscious of it or have knowledge of it, and this action is all the greater to each individual the more this phenomenon is repeated, the greater the number of human beings it acts upon. It therefore follows that the military profession influences those who follow it, either temporarily or permanently. This influence produces in those who follow a military calling permanently — that is to say, in military professionals — moral and intellectual effects peculiar to, and specific of, this calling. The professional soldier is affected with a state of moral anæstheticism and of profound infatuation; his morality is defaced, and analogous in many points to that of savages. Passive obedience destroys his individuality, breaks it down, and turns him into a mere automaton. He is servile to his superiors and, by a natural reaction, arrogant to his subordinates. The army is the school of crime.— *From the Humanitarian (London).*

Lincoln's Criticism of the Mexican War.

In a recent speech in the House of Representatives, Congressman Ball of Texas cited the following passage from a speech by Abraham Lincoln in Congress in criticism of the war with Mexico, as an answer to those who persist in calling all opponents of President McKinley's Philippine proceedings "traitors":

"Mr. Chairman, some, if not all, of the gentlemen on the other side of the House, who have addressed the committee within the last two days, have spoken complainingly of the vote given a week or ten days ago, declaring that the war with Mexico was unnecessary and unconstitutional commenced by the president. I admit that such a vote should not be given in mere party wantonness, and is justly censurable if it have no other or better foundation.

"Now, sir, for the purpose of obtaining the very best evidence as to whether Texas had actually carried her revolution to the place where the hostilities of the present war commenced, let the president answer. The interrogatories I proposed, or some other similar ones, let him answer fully, fairly and candidly. Let him answer with facts, and not with argument. Let him remember he sits where Washington sat; and so remembering, let him answer as Washington would answer.